

SLOVENSKI STANDARD SIST-TS CEN/TS 14578:2014

01-februar-2014

Nadomešča: SIST-TS CEN/TS 14578:2004

Cevni sistemi iz polimernih materialov za oskrbo z vodo ali odvodnjavanje in kanalizacijo - S steklenimi vlakni ojačeni duromerni materiali (GRP), ki temeljijo na nenasičeni poliestrski smoli (UP) - Priporočena praksa za vgradnjo

Plastics piping systems for water supply or drainage and sewerage - Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on unsaturated polyester resin (UP) -Recommended practice for installation NDARD PREVIEW

Kunststoff-Rohrleitungssysteme für die Wasserversorgung und Ableitung von Abwasser -Glasfaserverstärkte duroplastische Kunststoffe (GFK) auf der Basis von ungesättigtem Polyesterharz (UP) - Empfehlungen für die Verlegung https://standards.itch.ar/catalog/standards/sist/b12ac01f-0425-4d53-89b2-

82f6973eb32c/sist-ts-cen-ts-14578-2014

Systèmes de canalisations plastiques pour l'adduction d'eau et l'assainissement -Plastiques thermodurcissables renforcés de verre (PRV) à base de résine de polyester non saturé (UP) - Pratique recommandée pour la pose

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: CEN/TS 14578:2013

ICS:

23.040.20	Cevi iz polimernih materialov	Plastics pipes
83.120	Ojačani polimeri	Reinforced plastics
91.140.80	Drenažni sistemi	Drainage systems
93.030	Zunanji sistemi za odpadno vodo	External sewage systems

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en,fr,de

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TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION SPÉCIFICATION TECHNIQUE TECHNISCHE SPEZIFIKATION

CEN/TS 14578

December 2013

ICS 83.140.99; 23.040.20

Supersedes CEN/TS 14578:2003

English Version

Plastics piping systems for water supply or drainage and sewerage - Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on unsaturated polyester resin (UP) - Recommended practice for installation

Systèmes de canalisations plastiques pour l'adduction d'eau et l'assainissement - Plastiques thermodurcissables renforcés de verre (PRV) à base de résine de polyester non saturé (UP) - Pratique recommandée pour la pose Kunststoff-Rohrleitungssysteme für die Wasserversorgung und Ableitung von Abwasser - Glasfaserverstärkte duroplastische Kunststoffe (GFK) auf der Basis von ungesättigtem Polyesterharz (UP) - Empfehlungen für die Verlegung

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) was approved by CEN on 10 September 2013 for provisional application.

The period of validity of this CEN/TS is limited initially to three years. After two years the members of CEN will be requested to submit their comments, particularly on the question whether the CEN/TS can be converted into a European Standard.

CEN members are required to announce the existence of this CEN/TS in the same way as for an EN and to make the CEN/TS available promptly at national level in an appropriate form. It is permissible to keep conflicting national standards in force (in parallel to the CEN/TS) until the final decision about the possible conversion of the CEN/TS into an EN is reached.

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Ref. No. CEN/TS 14578:2013 E

SIST-TS CEN/TS 14578:2014

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Foreword

This document (CEN/TS 14578:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 155 "Plastics piping systems and ducting systems", the secretariat of which is held by NEN.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

This document supersedes CEN/TS 14578:2003.

The following is a list of the major technical changes that have been made since the previous edition:

- a) removed reference to ENV 1046 which will be revised to become applicable only to thermoplastic pipes;
- b) reference is made to ISO/TS 10465-1 which is specifically addressing installation of GRP piping;
- c) revised wording to improve clarity and to reflect revisions to GRP product standards EN 1796 and EN 14364.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to announce this Technical Specification: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Duxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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CEN/TS 14578:2013 (E)

Introduction

System Standards EN 1796 and EN 14364 specify the properties of a piping system and its components when made from glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on unsaturated polyester resin (UP) intended to be used for pressure and non-pressure water or sewerage applications. A System Standard includes specifications for pipes, fittings and joints and makes reference to supporting standards covering test methods, recommended practices for installation (this Technical Specification) and procedures for assessment of conformity.

Matters such as design procedures, determination of long-term safety factors based on a semi-probabilistic approach, surge allowance and allowable negative pressures for buried GRP pipe applications are covered in CEN/TS 14807 [1].

This supporting Technical Specification, which covers practices for installation, is intended to be used in conjunction with ISO/TS 10465-1 by, amongst others, end-users, authorities, design engineers, testing and certification institutes and manufacturers.

In this Technical Specification, much of the guidance is expressed as requirements, e.g. by use of "shall" or by instructions in the imperative. It is strongly recommended that these be followed whenever applicable.

Other guidance is presented for consideration as a matter of judgement in each case, e.g. by use of "should".

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1 Scope

This Technical Specification (CEN/TS) specifies recommended practices for the underground installation of piping systems made of glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics based on unsaturated polyester resin (GRP-UP), intended to be used for pressure or non-pressure water or sewerage applications and complying with, as applicable, EN 14364 and/or EN 1796. It is applicable to GRP-UP piping systems of nominal sizes from DN 100 to DN 4000 which are intended to be used for the conveyance of liquids at temperatures up to 50 °C and at pressures of 0,5 bar and greater.

Design procedures, the determination of long-term safety factors based on a semi-probabilistic approach, surge allowance and allowable negative pressures for buried GRP pipe applications are addressed in CEN/TS 14807 [1].

Piping systems conforming to EN 1796 or EN 14364 can also be used for above-ground applications provided the influence of the environment and the supports is considered in the design of the pipes and joints. It is recommended to refer to ISO/TR 10986 [4] for guidelines for the installation of above-ground flexible jointed pipes.

NOTE It is the responsibility of the purchaser or specifier to make the appropriate selections from these aspects, taking into account their particular requirements and any relevant national regulations and installation practices or codes.

2 Normative references iTeh STANDARD PREVIEW

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

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EN 805, Water supply Requirements for systems and components outside buildings

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EN 1610, Construction and testing of drains and sewers

EN 1796:2013, Plastics piping systems for water supply with or without pressure - Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on unsaturated polyester resin (UP)

EN 14364:2013, Plastics piping systems for drainage and sewerage with or without pressure - Glassreinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) based on unsaturated polyester resin (UP) - Specifications for pipes, fittings and joints

ISO/TS 10465-1:2007, Underground installation of flexible glass-reinforced pipes based on unsaturated polyester resin (GRP-UP) - Part 1: Installation procedures

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document the terms and definitions given in ISO/TS 10465-1:2007 apply. In addition, see also EN 1796:2013 and EN 14364:2013 for general terms and definitions relating to GRP pipes.

4 Procedures

4.1 General

Pipes and fittings covered by EN 1796 or EN 14364 shall be installed in accordance with ISO/TS 10465-1 taking into account the following information and guidance. In conditions not covered thereby, the engineer shall make his own recommendations.

Attention is drawn to the limitations that may apply to negative pressure in service, in particular if the pipe zone backfill material is removed and to mechanical compaction requirements during installation. This is of particular concern for pipe stiffness up to and including SN 5000 (see also ISO/TS 10465-1).

4.2 Special conditions for pipes having a nominal stiffness less than SN 1250

Pipes having a nominal stiffness less than SN 1250 are not intended for laying directly in the ground. When installed in the ground, they shall be encased in concrete.

5 Specific information and recommendations

5.1 General

In ISO/TS 10465-1 reference is made to ISO product standards ISO 10639 [3] and ISO 10467 [2]. These ISO product standards are similar to EN 1796 and EN 14364 respectively. For any such reference, substitute the respective EN product standard.

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5.2 Special transportation requirements

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When following the guidancergiven in ISO/TS 10465-1 particular/care shall be taken to avoid impact damage. Pipes and fittings shall be secured before transporting them to or around the site.

5.3 Maximum storage heights on site

Guidelines for the number of layers in a storage stack are given in ISO/TS 10465-1. The manufacturer may also supply specific storage recommendations.

5.4 Maximum storage period in direct sunlight

When materials such as ultraviolet inhibitors have been incorporated or other protective pipe constructions have been used, pipes and fittings may be stored in direct sunlight for their design lives. Care should be taken to protect rubber-sealing profiles from prolonged exposure to sunlight. Consult the manufacturer for all storage guidelines and recommendations.

5.5 Climatic conditions requiring special storage

Apart from high winds, there are no climatic conditions that require special storage conditions for products conforming to EN 1796 or EN 14364.

5.6 Limiting deflections

In no case shall the vertical diameter increase by more than 1,5 % of the mean diameter due to installation procedures, e.g. the relative initial ovalization shall not exceed 1,5 %. This may be verified by measurements when the pipe zone backfilling operation is completed. The initial deflection should be measured and monitored to assist in achieving a satisfactory installation.

The property requirements for GRP-UP pipes made in accordance with EN 1796 and EN 14364 assume that maximum permissible initial deflection is 3 % and the maximum long term deflection is 6 %. If the recommendations for installation in ISO/TS 10465-1 are followed it is expected that the deflections achieved will be less than these limiting values. If the maximum long term deflection is different than 6 % the requirements are adjusted proportionally as covered in EN 1796 and EN 14364.

5.7 Coefficient of linear expansion

A typical range for the coefficient of linear expansion in the axial direction, α , is 20×10^{-6} /°C to 50×10^{-6} /°C. This property varies with the nature, orientation and quantity of reinforcement in any particular pipe. The manufacturer shall provide the relevant information when requested by the purchaser.

5.8 Longitudinal tensile modulus and strength

These properties vary with the nature, orientation and quantity of reinforcement in any particular pipe. The manufacturer shall provide this information when requested by the purchaser.

5.9 Appropriate jointing system

Joints described in and conforming to EN 1796 or EN 14364, as applicable, should be used.

5.10 Cold bending

GRP-UP pipes are not suitable for cold bending. Changes in direction should be achieved either by using fittings conforming to EN 1796 or EN 14364 or by utilizing the flexibility of the joint.

(standards.iteh.ai) 5.11 Permitted rates of loss of water and/or pressure

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Guidelines for testing both pressure and non-pressure systems is given and SO/TS 10465-1. In addition, attention shall also be given to the requirements given in EN 805 and EN 1610 as may be applicable.